

POTOSI JOURNAL

POTOSI, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915

The money of fact that for many years, farmers have been a crop because of the fact that they have their first crop of wheat washed away by the flood.

We want no war with Germany, nor with England nor with France or even Mexico. Let us keep them all alike, and let them keep their troubles out among themselves.

The Texans should beware not to follow the Russ too far into his own territory this late in the season. Even "a place in the sun" will lack comfort there during the winter months.

Biggizzard is a new drink invented in South Carolina since that state went dry. Its fighting qualities are said to be such that a few shots of it would make a rabbit spit in a bulldog's eye.

There is nothing going on in Haiti that has not been going on in Mexico for years, yet the President sent an armed force to Haiti to quell the disturbance there the moment it broke out. Maybe the President feels that Haiti is about as big a proposition as this country can safely tackle.

A year ago the Democrats insisted that the war in Europe was the cause of the existing hard times, now they are equally insistent that the prosperity we have in spots resulting from the war has obtained from Democratic policies. Looks like they can lie handy both coming and going.

If all our Democratic state officials are so successful in swelling the revenues as they claim, it makes their half million dollar raid on the state school fund all the more discreditable to the party in power. It tells a tale of extravagance and waste-funerals that calls for a rebuke from the taxpayers.

Colonel Roosevelt is demanding that the United States join the war without further provocation or delay and assist the Allies in giving Germany a hiding. If the Colonel is so keen on a fight, the way is open to him. England would probably give him a place on the firing line, and France has its foreign legion for such belligerent and adventurous spirits, but we don't see why he should want to drag the rest of us into the scrap with him.

About the nerviest exhibition of gall that ever manifested itself in the Missouri Democracy, and those overflows have in the past been many and numerous, is the charge that is now going about in the party press to the effect that the brewing interests have formed a combination with the Republicans for the purpose of defeating the Democrats in the State election next year. Just why the brewers should have it in for their old-time friends, the Democrats, is not explained. Last winter while the legislature was in session—and the legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic—the brewers got about everything they wanted there. All dry legislation was either killed or side tracked in spite of the dominant anti-liquor feeling throughout the state. The people wanted that dry legislation passed, but brewery influence was too strong with the party in power. The people are angry over the failure of faith and disposition to consent at the polls next year. This explains the present combination of the Democrats to defeat the brewers late believing that the brewers are conspiring with the Republicans to control the legislature.

The fact that the Wilson administration has adopted a "policy of the sword" is a fact that was not foreseen by the Democrats. The Wilson administration has adopted a "policy of the sword" is a fact that was not foreseen by the Democrats. The Wilson administration has adopted a "policy of the sword" is a fact that was not foreseen by the Democrats.

the neutral privileges to be obtained here, England would never have made that "Order in Council" setting aside all international laws guaranteeing the rights of neutrals. Germany would not have established her war-zone, the Lusitania would never have been sunk, the South would not be clamoring against the poverty that threatens her because she is left with an unsalable cotton crop on her hands. The President protests and protests and protests against the indignities and offenses we have received at the hands of the warring countries across the water, but he has never yet had the courage to say to each and all of them that they must respect our rights as a neutral nation or they would be shown no favors here. What does England care for our protests so long as they do not interfere with her getting all the war supplies from us that she can pay for and carry away? What does Germany care for our protests as long as she sees we are thus favoring her foes? What does the South want of ineffective protests that threaten her only with bankruptcy? Does it not stand out as clear as the sun at mid-day, in a cloudless sky, that if President Wilson were to say to warring Europe that it would receive no neutral treatment here until it respected our rights as a neutral nation in dealing with neutral nations we would have little or no cause for protest? What is needed in Washington, even at this late day, is some real American spirit—spirit that will command respect from warring Europe on pain of the withdrawal of all favors from us.

We seem to gotten on the nerves of the Ironton Register again lately through intimating that all the prosperity this country was enjoying at present had no firmer foundation than the European war demand for certain American products, and that since the Democrats were hailing this "prosperity" with exceeding great joy as having befallen contemporaneously with Democratic rule that party, it might be inferred, would not be so averse to seeing the war continued lest the bottom dropped out of the boom before next campaign year. The Register is not altogether polite in its reply last week, still, we overlook this, since it seems that we must have made a prick that rankles him so because it fell not so far amiss. It insists that all the signs point to a return of general and permanent prosperity, to doubt which indicated either a befuddled intellect or vicious calamity howling for partisan effect. This reminds us that less than two years ago the Register frequently and enthusiastically, and apparently for partisan effect, proclaimed that the election of a Democratic president had not driven away the general prosperity then prevailing and received as an heritage from the Republican party, as the Republicans predicted would be the case; but now that he sees it returning and bids us to embrace it and kiss it howdedo, how can we believe otherwise than that it was absent for a spell—under Democratic rule? Far be it from us to deny prosperity's presence if it were really here, we long only too deeply to give it the glad hand of welcome and bid it rest awhile—even under Democratic rule. But we cannot believe where there is no real truth of its presence or that all the signs portend its coming. Look you, do you believe that the re-covership of the Mo. Pac. Iron Mountain R'y is a fair sign of returning good times and that the holders of stock in these roads are anticipating early and fat dividends on their shares? And there are other signs from the railroads that tell a tale of woe. Their car report last June shows that they had 275,000 cars out of service at that time, a heavy increase over the previous year. This is a record that the railroads had of 180,000 cars—only

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BARKER REVERSES OPINION; REPUBLICAN PAPERS SAVE SCHOOLS HALF MILLION.

Fearful of the political effect of public resentment over the Democratic raid of the state school fund which has been raised by the clamor of the Republican papers, Attorney-General Barker last Monday reversed his opinion, under which the diversion of the funds was made, and directed Auditor Gordon to restore to the school fund the \$514,503.22 he had transferred to the general revenue fund. Unfortunately for the schools, however, the general revenue fund is so depleted that Mr. Gordon can't replace the money at present and perhaps not all in time to apportion it among the schools this year. The state officials now realize that the transaction has put the Democratic party in a bad plight and they are beginning to brew up trouble among themselves by trying to shift the blame and make each other the scapegoat.

are still out of a job. The lumberman is selling no lumber, the tie contractors few ties; the South is on the verge of despair over the cotton outlook, and the government proposes to loan that section \$80,000,000 without interest on cotton security to save it from ruin. There is a boom in such things as Europe buys from us to continue its slaughter of mankind—in guns and missiles, in war horses, in lead, zinc and copper, in wheat and food products and in the labor employed in producing these things. This spells the prosperity we have; are the Democrats proud of it? Listen. Our neighbor, the Independent, makes the following addenda to an article in the same strain copied from the Paris (Mo.) Appeal, viz:

Add to this the prices being paid for cattle, horses and hogs, for the products of the mines of the country—lead, zinc, barytes, etc.,—and we have the most prosperous times ever known in Missouri. All this under a Democratic national and state administration. No such prosperity was ever enjoyed under a Republican administration.

It is too much! we gag and grow faint. "And darn it all our Democratic exchanges aren't reprinting that squib with relish and unctious satisfaction. Give us another like it, telling of the great success of the Wilson administration in making the high cost of living lower than was ever "enjoyed under a Republican administration."

Bryan was right when he said that no American citizen had a right to interpose his private affairs where they would threaten the peace of the whole nation, and therefore Americans should refrain from embarking upon any ship of the belligerent nations of Europe. The Globe Democrat now comes forward with the statement that in return for the friendly spirit in which the German government approaches our government in the discussion over the sinking of ships of belligerents carrying American citizens that our government "might give expression to that spirit by doing what it can legally do to discourage Americans from taking passage on any but neutral ships." This sound sense should prevail over the jingo spirit of protecting Americans anywhere and at all hazards.

California's Giant Trees.

The giant sequoia trees of California are one of nature's greatest wonders. The largest of these is named General Sherman. It is 279 feet 9 inches high and has a diameter of 36 feet 5 inches. The Dalton is higher than the General Sherman, 292 feet, but is only 27 feet in diameter. There are several others that almost measure up to those mentioned. These trees stand in a national park and are protected from the rapacity of the lumbermen. Just how old the trees are has never been definitely determined, but it is believed that the largest of them have been standing three thousand years or more. They are the oldest living things on the face of the earth.

HAVE YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE JOURNAL

OFFICE

Democratic Ideals.

From the beginning, the citizen of the United States has been a living unit in his national existence and progress. Indeed his progress has been made by himself and his neighbor. They have not been superimposed by a political power from above, they have grown out of the mingled co operative thoughts and acts of the people themselves. The humblest citizen sitting by the stove in a country store feels his sense of opportunity and privilege and voices boldly and dogmatically his sentiments regarding national affairs. He discusses at length all phases of his country's welfare, from the doings of the President in the White House, to the acts of the local constable or road maker. He knows that he counts, that his vote counts on election day, and it would be a foolhardy politician who would insinuate that his views had better be kept to himself.

It is one of the firmly grounded convictions in the United States that the right of the people to work out their own salvation by means of a somewhat rigid constitution made by the people themselves, and amended to suit the changes in the national growth, rather than by a more flexible form of government manipulated by an autocratic hand above them, forms one of the distinct advantages of citizenship. Nothing would compensate, in the American thought, for loss of the individual sense of participation in the formation of institutions and of helping to work out the problems of representative government. The grave difficulties and the wrestling with knotty problems, the need of new decisions concerning fresh issues by an equally responsible electorate, furnish the iron on which the nation may bite, the exercise by which its faculties may be aroused, and they make strong appeal to the intense love of the native mentality for difficulty and contest with the unsubdued.

That he has not reached the height of his democratic ideal of equality, either in the laws or in the activities of business, does not invalidate the ideal in the citizen's thought, and as long as an individual or a nation refuses to relinquish its lofty aim and is ready to sacrifice for it, there is, in partial fulfillment or even in failure, much for which to hope.

—Christian Science Monitor.

Why They Wept.

Two Irishmen entered a restaurant and ordered dinners. They asked the waitress the price of everything she brought in, and on bringing in some tobasco sauce she informed them it was gratis. Mick took a large spoonful, bringing tears to his eyes.

"What are you crying for?" says Pat.

"Oh," says Mick, "it's just 12 months today since they hung me poor old father."

Shortly afterwards Pat took a spoonful of tobasco, which produced the same effect as on Mick.

"And what are you crying for, Pat?" asked Mick.

"Oh," replied Pat, "I am crying to think that the didn't hang you along wid your father."

Advertise in the Journal.

Investments.

A man in another state was once asked which of his several investments paid him the highest rate of interest, and he promptly replied that it was the dollar he paid on his subscription to the local paper.

"One day I wanted to buy a cow," he said, "and was intending to make a trip of about fifteen miles to get one that I knew was for sale at a certain price. But just before starting I happened to pick up the local paper and noticed that a nearby neighbor was offering one of the same breed at a dollar cheaper than the other one. He really sold it to me for \$4 less. I saved a long thirty mile ride and \$1 in cash because I had paid a dollar for the paper."

"That was just one instance, but I saved both time and money in fifteen or twenty different ways during the year and all through reading the ads in a paper that had cost me but a dollar a year. I consider that dollar the best investment I ever made, and I am investing as regularly as the year rolls around, and always with satisfactory results.

—Ex.

Keeping House for Your Neighbors.

The hardest housekeeping in the world is the housekeeping that people do for their neighbors. Half the troubles we have are caused by worrying about what people think. What difference does it make what they may think, anyway? No one can live his own life and two or three other people's besides. They can't do this because the neighbors would talk, and they can't do that because the neighbors wonder if they could not afford to do something else. They may not say it in so many words but they mean it, and it is simply a great big vacuum in some of our natures where moral courage ought to be. Half the sting of poverty or small means is gone when one keeps house for himself and not for his neighbors.

QUEER USE OF GRAMOPHONE

That Instrument is Not Designed Merely for Amusement Has Been Proved.

The gramophone is sometimes put to strange uses. The leader of an African hunting expedition, who set out on a motor trip from the Cape to Cairo, recently used it as a decoy for tigers and hippopotami. In tiger hunting it is usual to tether a lamb to a tree; its bleatings attract the tiger within reach of the hunters. Before leaving England, the explorer had some records made by bleating lambs, and says a writer in Answers, he tried them on the unsuspecting tigers of the African jungle with considerable success.

The record makers gained one of their greatest triumphs when they succeeded in getting good nightingale and blackbird records. The chief difficulty was the objection that the birds had to the sounds of the recording machine. The clever men got round that by setting up a dummy recording machine, in the horn of which they put some of the birds' favorite food.

When a bird entered the horn to get the food the clockwork was set in motion. The little creatures soon grew accustomed to the sound, and so, after much tedious and discouraging labor, successful records were made. These records are selling in thousands all over the world.

The gramophone is also of service in more serious and more scientific undertakings. Records of all dialects and languages spoken in Great Britain have been made and preserved in the British museum for the benefit of posterity. The people of the thirteenth century will know by the help of these records just how Marx and Gaelic sounded, and how the cockney lingo differs from "braid Scots." Several of the universities also have collections of the same kind.—Youth's Companion.

Hint to Golfers.

If there is one part of the game more than another that is likely to try the golfer's patience to the utmost it is putting. When we consider that half of the game of golf is on the putting green, is not this a good reason why we should be proficient at it? But how are we to overcome this weakness on the greens? The only real sound theory that is known for putting is to swing your putter on a dead straight line through the ball toward the hole. You can practice this method by putting the end of the putter head down up to a wall and practice swinging your putter back and forth, a few inches at a time, keeping the end of the putter close to the wall. Try it and see if it does not help your putting.

The Earning Period of Man's Life is His Harvest Time

LIFE'S WINTER will soon overtake you. ARE YOU WASTING THE FRUITS OF YOUR HARVEST? WILL THE STORMS OF OLD AGE FIND YOU WITH AN EMPTY GRANARY?

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OUR PUBLIC FORUM

VII.—Hon. Elihu Root

On Woman's Sphere

The question of Woman Suffrage is an issue before the American people. Twelve states have adopted it, four more states vote upon it this fall and it is strongly urged that it become a platform demand of the national political parties. It is therefore the privilege and the duty of every voter to study carefully this subject. Hon. Elihu Root, in discussing this question before the Constitutional Convention of New York, recently said in part: "I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women, because I believe that it would be a loss to women, small women and to every woman; and because I believe it would be an injury to the State, and to every man in the State. It would be useless to argue this if the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, man would have it though the heavens fell. But if there be any one thing needed in the long discussion of this subject, it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but simply a means of government, and the sole question to be discussed is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better than government by the suffrage of men alone.

Into my judgment, sir, there exists no element of the inferiority of woman. It is not that woman is inferior to man, but it is that woman is different from man; that in the distribution of powers, of capacities, of qualities, our Maker has created man adapted to the performance of certain functions in the economy of nature and society, and woman adapted to the performance of other functions.

Woman rules today by the sweet and subtle influence of her character. Put women into the arena of conflict and the dominating force of the state which controls the world, and the world will be a different place. Woman is a creature with which we are unfamiliar and which we do not understand. Woman is a creature with which we are unfamiliar and which we do not understand. Woman is a creature with which we are unfamiliar and which we do not understand.